# Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance*.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, April 8, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

## NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

## Emancipation of Slavery.

We have watched with no little interest, the debates in Congress, on the Slavery Question, and, although we do not favor a great many of the plans proposed, yet there are some good ideas suggested by some of the members of that body. We are in favor of liberating every slave in the South, if it is done in a proper manner. But to abolish slavery in this country, and allow the negroes to seek homes in the North, just wherever they may see proper, is absurd and preposterous.—The consequence of such an act would be to make the condition of every poor laboring man of the North worse than the servile bondage of the slave, because the negroes would flock North and seek labor at prices far below that for which the poor white man could labor. Once set free, the negroes must shift for themselves, and when hard pressed, they would work for little or nothing above their board. Besides, the poor white man would soon be on an equality with the negro, as he would have to work side by side along with him, and instead of ruling the market, the negro would rule it, because he would work at ruinous prices, and the white laborer would be compelled to accept of the prices or allow himself and family to starve.

We favor the gradual emancipation as set forth by the President in his last proclamation to the country, and would be pleased to see it carried out.

Under the following conditions, we would favor the abolition of slavery in every State of the Union: Let Congress provide for the liberated slaves in the country of Liberia, or some other suitable place, and in the process of abolishing slavery, to every true Union man agreeing to sell, let Government pay him a fair price for his negroes.—The slaves of all those who are in armed rebellion against the Government should be confiscated. After this has been done, then Government should appoint a superintendent or overseer, whose duty it shall be to put the government in working order for the negroes. After this has been done, and the colored people are thought to be fit to govern themselves, they should then be left to try the experiment. If they succeed, well and good. If they fail, then the government ought to again appoint a ruler, (it matters not by what name he may be called,) and such other officers as may be necessary to keep the machinery of their government in working order. As the colonized people become able, they should be required to pay for the land purchased for them by the United States, and also the expense of their emigration, &c. This would be not only just, but fair. Our government would be doing a humane and righteous act, and it is fair enough that it should be paid for it. She would be giving freedom to the colored race, and taking care of it until it became able to take care of itself.

What we have written is a brief idea of how we consider slavery ought to be disposed of, *if it is to be done away with at all.*

☞ The remains of ten of the gallant Pennsylvanians of the 84th and 110th regiments, who fell in the battle of Winchester, arrived at Harrisburg on Friday. The bodies were embalmed and carefully confined in neat coffins. The names of the deceased are Colledge, Croft and Furguson, of Hopewell, Bedford county; Homersbaugh, of Philipsburg; Kimberlin, of Cambria; Everly, of Tyrone; Leibrick, of Jersey shore; Prosser, of Bloomsburg; Heilerman, of Hollidaysburg; and Kuhn, of Humesville.

The remains were conveyed by railroad, to their friends.

☞ Governor Curtin has directed "Winchester, 23d March, 1862," to be inscribed on the flags of the 84th and 110th Regiments.

SECESH DOCUMENTS.—We have received from Sergt. Robt. Stewart, several Secesh letters he captured in a mail at Winchester. One contained a Secesh song, which we will publish, just to let our readers see what they think of the Yankee President. Also, a button cut off a Secesh Captain's coat.

We have also seen several Secesh documents sent by Mr. Stewart to Ex-Sheriff G. Miller. Among them was a written furlough for Capt. Shenk, of company H, 33d Reg. Va. Vol.; also, the Captain's diary, from the first of January to the 21st of March, 1862. He had written "Saturday, March 22, 1862," but had not noted down Saturday's proceedings. Also, a letter from a Mrs. Jones to her husband, in Capt. Shenk's company. She speaks rather disparagingly of the success of the Southern cause, and says, "I do not write this to discourage thee, but am dealing with plain facts." In speaking of the "Yankees," she says she is not afraid of personal violence from them, but she can't see how she is to get along if the Yankee soldiers invade the town in which she lives. We infer from the tone of her letter, that her means were about exhausted, but as long as the Yankees stayed away, she could rely upon the charity of her friends.

THE LEADERS of the rebellion must be men of extraordinary powers of mind and will, not to become discouraged at the many difficulties and obstacles they have to contend against. We learn by a telegram, that the forces of the rebel General Jackson, composed principally of impressed men, have refused to fight us; and not merely that, but have expressed a determination to fight their chivalric leader, should he endeavor, by force, to convince them of the error of their ways. This state of affairs must be harrassing to the Stone Wall General. What he will do under the circumstances, is hard to tell. It is time for Generals to quit leading when the people refuse to follow. The masses of the people are now beginning to realize the dangerous situation into which they have got themselves, and are determined to recant before it is too late.

☞ The war times have not prevented our merchants from procuring full supplies of Goods.

Fisher & Son have opened a large and splendid stock of New Goods.

Jas. A. Brown, has opened a heavy stock of Hardware.

D. P. Gwin, as usual, has opened a large and splendid lot of New Goods.

S. S. Smith's store is crowded with a large stock of New Goods.

M. Gutman has a full stock of New Spring Goods.

Lewis has increased his stock of Wall Paper—adjoining counties can be supplied.

H. Roman has received a fine Stock of Spring Clothing.

Robt. King has just received a fine assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and plain and fancy vestings, which he is prepared to make up to order.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.—For two weeks we have been using this article in our family, and we must admit that we have been agreeably disappointed, never having had much faith in preparations as substitutes for genuine articles. It is manufactured from the best Java coffee,—is recommended by physicians as a superior nutritious beverage for general debility, dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. We prefer it to any Coffee we have ever had in our family. It is manufactured by M. H. Kollock, Chemist, corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, Philada., and we suppose can be had at all Druggists and Grocers in the country. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE. The Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on next Friday. An effort has been made to extend the time of final adjournment, but a majority of members, thus far, have opposed remaining in Harrisburg any longer.

The repeal resolutions were to come up in the Senate to-day.

GOVERNMENT HORSES.—The last of the lot, some fifty, we suppose, were shipped to Harrisburg on the cars on Monday, to be disposed of there by public auction, some to farmers who raise colts, and others to the bone factories. The poll-evil poney, so old that its age could not be told, was amongst the number, not worth the amount it cost to take him to Harrisburg.

IMPORTANT.—If the ladies, supposed to be teachers, who purchased three books and award cards at Lewis' Book Store, on Thursday the 3d inst., will call again when convenient to be in town, or write to us informing us of their locality, they may hear of something to their advantage. tf.

PROMOTED.—The many friends of Dr. H. K. Neff, will be gratified to learn that he has been promoted from Assistant to First Surgeon of the 8th Regiment.

☞ Our April Court commences on Monday next. We hope to receive *friendly* calls from many of our friends.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store

## Our Army Correspondence.

WINCHESTER, VA., March 30.

EDITORS GLOBE:—I am fully aware that the news of our late battle at Winchester has been flashed over the telegraph wires to you, long ere this; but, nevertheless, I thought that perhaps a letter from an eye-witness of the battle ground, might not be uninteresting.

Our Regiment (110th Penna.) lay about four miles north of Winchester. We had been frequently called out to meet the enemy, but could not come up with them until last Sunday. We were ordered out on the morning of the same day, and marched to Winchester, when we were ordered to load and leave our blankets, coats, &c. We were then ordered to move forward, and, after going about one mile, discovered the enemy. The artillery planted their batteries in a field, and the infantry crossing over, in order to secrete themselves behind a stone fence on their left wing. We could not, at first sight, discover many of them, but as we went to charge upon them, we discovered their numbers, and threw ourselves flat on the ground, in order to let the first volley pass over our heads. After the first volley we rose and poured in our fire upon them with telling effect. After continual firing for about two hours, we had the pleasure of seeing the enemy give way, and soon the rout became general.—We pursued them until darkness hid them from our view. Next morning I walked over the battle ground, and such a sight. Mangled remains of men. Horses were to be seen in every direction. In many places the enemy were lying so thick that one could walk for rods, by stepping from one body to another. But as the regiment was still in pursuit of the rebels toward Strasburg, I had to leave the tragic scene and follow on. For eighteen miles of the road we found the dead and wounded of the enemy. Our artillery was shelling them most all the way, as they were retreating.—But as we could not catch them, we retraced our steps and came back to Winchester, where we are now encamped, while fresh troops are still in pursuit.

Yours respectfully,
WM. T. MCCOY,
Co. B, 110th Regt., P. V.

# WAR NEWS.

## FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

*Official Dispatch from Flag Officer Foote—A Hazardous Feat—An Expedition from the Union Fleet Captures a Rebel Fort—The Force Spike the Guns and Retire Without Loss.*

WASHINGTON, April 3.

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BENTON, }
OFF ISLAND NO. 10, April 1. }

*To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:*

Last night an armed boat expedition was fitted out from the squadron and the land forces at this point, under the command of Colonel Roberts, of the 42d Illinois Regiment. The five boats comprising the expedition were in charge of first master J. V. Johnson, of the St. Louis, assisted by fourth master G. P. Lord, of the Benton, fourth Master Pierce, of the Cincinnati, fourth Master Morgan, of the Pittsb'g, and master's mate Scoodle, of the Mound City, each with a boat's crew of ten men from their respective vessels, carrying in all one hundred men, exclusive of officers, under command of Col. Roberts. At midnight the boats reached the upper or No. 1 fort, and pulling directly in its face, carried it, receiving only the harmless fire of two sentinels, who ran on, discharging their muskets, while the rebel troops in the vicinity rapidly retreated, whereupon Col. Roberts spiked the six guns mounted in the fort, and retired with the boats uninjured. The commanding officer represents all under his command, from their coolness and determination, as being ready to perform more hazardous service had it been required to the fulfilment of the object of the expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c., your servant,

A. H. FOOTE,
Flag Officer.

## Interesting from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 2.—The weather to day is clear and pleasant, and everything is progressing in the most satisfactory manner.

The rebels fired several shots from Sewall's Point last night on the transports in the harbor, some of the shells falling within fifty feet of a vessel loaded with horses.

A reconnoissance was made from Newport News, yesterday, to Watt's Creek, a distance of nine miles. The enemy appeared, 3,000 strong, and opened with cannon on our forces; but the balls passed entirely over them.—Our batteries were immediately got in position and opened on them, when the entire rebel force broke and fled, fording the creek in great confusion, and keeping out of range. The object of the reconnoissance being accomplished, the troops returned. The whole country through which they passed, formerly the garden spot of Virginia, has been devastated, and but one house is left standing. The houses, fences and trees have been burned by the retreating rebels.

A second reconnoissance was also made yesterday to Big Bethel, where the enemy was found to have returned and occupied the earthworks in force. On seeing our scouts, the rebels threw shells into the woods occupied by our troops on the previous advance; but as they were unoccupied, no damage was done. It not being the purpose of the advance to engage the enemy, no response was made to the guns.

## Beauregard Reported to Have Been Outwitted.

*Rebel Army at Corinth Outflanked and Obliged to Fall Back.*

NEW YORK, April 5.—The New York *World*, in an extra, says that private information derived from a responsible source has reached here, that Beauregard has been outflanked in the position his rebel army occupied near Corinth, Miss., and was obliged to fall back; and also, that a heavy body of United States troops had got in between the enemy and the city of Memphis, not far from the Mississippi, thus cutting off communiation and retreat.

"Glorious news," adds the *World*, "may be expected from that quarter in a day or two."

## Latest from M'Clellan's Army.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Fortress Monroe boat, which arrived at Baltimore this morning, brings information from the neighborhood of Yorktown up to Saturday afternoon.

Shipping Point had been taken by our troops, and other places on the route, formerly occupied by the rebels.

Some skirmishing and cannonading had taken place between the outposts of the enemy and our forces in which three were killed of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Regiments, and seven were wounded, all of the Massachusetts battery.

## Federal Troops at Shelbyville, Tenn.

[Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Telegraphic advices have been received here, announcing the arrival of part of Gen. Buell's army at Shelbyville, Tennessee, and stating that they were welcomed with great enthusiasm by the citizens. Shelbyville is the seat of justice of Bedford county, and is fifty-nine miles southeast of Nashville, with which it is connected by a railroad. It is only about fifty miles from the Alabama line.

## Parson Brownlow and the Southern Confederacy.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, of April 1st.]

Monday morning Parson Brownlow met some thirty Methodist preachers at the Methodist Book Concern, and made a brief speech. He knew only three Methodist preachers who were loyal. Bishop Soule condemned the rebellion; he did not dare to do more, because he would be hung, old as he is. The Bishop had to swear to support the Confederacy. Mr. Brownlow said the Southern churches were ruined for good. Union people would not hear Secession preachers, nor Secessionists those who were loyal.

He, the speaker, owed his escape to the protest of his friends in East Tennessee, (which is Union five to one,) and to the political civilian leaders of Tennessee, saying if he (Brownlow) was kept, twelve of their leaders would be sacrificed. His wife and children were detained as hostages for his "good conduct." He told his wife to make up her mind to be executed, as he should certainly speak and write against the Confederacy.

The worst men, he remarked, in the Southern Confederacy are Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopalian preachers. They drink and swear week days, and preach Sundays.—When they became secesh they bid farewell to honesty, truth and decency. The Confederacy originated in lying, stealing and perjury. Floyd did the stealing, the common masses the lying, and fourteen Senators from the Cotton States the perjury—the latter class while still retaining their seats in the U. S. Senate, and making a pretence of observing their oaths, but at night, till twelve o'clock, holding secret meetings, sending despatches to their respective States to pass ordinances of Secession, to seize forts, &c., &c.

Among other instances illustrating the spirit prevailing among the Southern clergy, Mr. Brownlow said that the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Knoxville called a union prayer meeting to pray that Burnside's fleet might sink and the blockade be raised. The same minister had said that he would rather use a bible printed and bound in hell than one from the North. Also, that Jesus Christ was born on Southern soil, and that all his apostles were Southern men, except Judas Iscariot, who was a Northern man. This was said openly, from his pulpit, on Sunday.

Mr. Brownlow is of opinion that there are better men in the place where the Presbyterian parson looked for his next edition of the Bible, than the Southern leaders. He had seen good men taken out of his prison in knots, and one by one, and hung—fathers and their sons. He was of opinion that it was time to hang on our side.

Mr. Brownlow intimated his intention of going back to Knoxville to re-establish his paper, which he had edited for twenty-five years, and which had more subscribers than all the papers in Eastern Tennessee combined.

## Conviction and Sentence of a Newspaper Publisher for Violating the Laws of War by Publishing Military News.

Edmund Ellis, publisher of the Boone county *Standard*, was tried before a military commission at Columbia, Missouri, on two charges, viz:

First Charge.—The publication of information for the benefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the Government and laws of the United States.

Second Charge.—Violation of the laws of war by the publication within the lines of the troops of the United States, in a public newspaper, of articles and information intended and designed to comfort the enemy, and invite persons to rebellion against the Government of the United States.

One of the criminal publications was styled "Letters from the Army;" another, "Root Abe or Die," and the third, "News from General Price."

The commission found the prisoner guilty of the charges and specifications, and sentenced him "to be placed and kept outside the lines of the State of Missouri during the war, and that the press, types, furniture, and material of the printing office of the Boone county *Standard* be confiscated and sold for the use of the United States.

General Halleck approved the finding and sentence, and directed the printing office to remain in charge of the quartermaster until further orders; that the prisoner be placed outside the State of Missouri, and that, if he returns during the war, without permission, he be arrested and placed in close confinement in the Alton Military Prison.

The proceedings being returned to the War Department, they were approved by the Secretary of War, and an order issued that the form of proceedings should be adopted, in like cases, by the commanding officers of all the military departments.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTORS, for sale regularly, at Lewis' Book Store.

[From the Congressional Globe.]

"WASHINGTON, March 4, 1862.

Mr. Blair of Pennsylvania, presented the memorial of John Dougherty of Huntingdon county, Pa., submitting a proposition for *providing revenue without resorting to additional taxation.*"

We have, by request, altered from the personal to the plural, in order that such of our readers who concur in the memorial, may subscribe and forward for the consideration of our Senators and Representatives. We ask for it an attentive perusal. Mr. D. has devoted much thought to this subject.—The result of his views he has embodied in a pamphlet, styled "The Treasury Note," a few copies of which can be procured at this office.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:*

The memorial of the subscribers, citizens of —— County and State of —— respectfully represent that, in their opinion, it may be *inexpedient* to resort to *direct taxation* or *additional* taxation of *any kind*, in order to provide revenue wherewith to liquidate either the interest or principal of the National indebtedness!

Direct taxation for National purposes, if once resorted to, must continue for many years! In the meantime government will (with us as with most nations,) become profuse in its expenditures, and like certain of these, there will be "taxes on every thing produced at home, or brought from abroad, *taxes on the raw product* and *taxes on every fresh* value added to it, by the industry of man! whilst revenue officers! excise officers! and their retainers will germinate corruption, and hold out temptation to corruption which *our* republican virtue will be unable to resist.

Therefore if it be the duty of government to protect with its genius the public morals—to seek the security of all—to guard the weak against the strong—to regulate the eternal labors of society, and make liberty common riches, and not the patrimony of the few, this may, to a considerable extent, be accomplished by transferring the care of bringing *together*, the wealth of to-day and that of to-morrow from individuals to the State, and thus render (*that instrument* of labor)—money, *accessible* to all those who carry their fortunes in themselves; annihilate the tyranny of usury; place the regenerative principle of public prosperity *above* the reach of selfish cupidity; stay the still augmenting drain by which the producers and manufacturers of this country *are rendered tributary* to European bond holders; preserve the people from long continued and oppressive taxation; make provision for payment of the *whole National* indebtedness—and create a fund wherewith to *ransom* four millions of slaves; disarm treason; restore repose to the country; open up illimitable fields of enterprise for the remunerative employment of all those sent to fight the battles of the Union; many of whom ere long, will be without work, should Congress fail to make provision therefor!

Your memorialists respectfully represent that a single change in passing from an erroneous measure of value to a *just* one, would modify more powerfully the destinies of this Republic than the loss or gain of a hundred battles if waged for the ascendency of either slavery in *men*, or that other system of oppression (both of which, together with our language, literature and laws) received from Great Britain, and by which capital controls labor as *effectually* in England as in South Carolina!

Your memorialists, therefore, submit for your consideration—the issue of Treasury Notes; to be loaned to the States, and by these to counties, public improvements, and on *productive* real estate, and for giving employment in rendering productive, the agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests *throughout* the Union; making the State *financially* what it is in *fact*—the depository of all fortunes—the treasury of the rich—the banker of the poor.

A currency having the whole National wealth for its base, in the opinion of your petitioners, would be more stable and *better* adapted to maintain a continuous exchange of the products of labor and capital than a part thereof, (coin being a very small part,) namely, as three hundred millions are to fifty thousand.

Money serves to spread the National wealth by circulation as blood causes life to flow through the veins; and if in due proportion to the demand, there would no longer remain a single stagnant product or an unoccupied arm!

In the human body we perceive an organ—the *heart*—giving energy to the brain, motion to the body, and strength to the arm. *Here is revealed in the mechanism of the human body what is wanting in the social system*, namely, an organ capable of causing life to pulsate *throughout* every vein and artery of the body politic!

By the Auditor's Report to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the aggregate banking capital in the State (Pennsylvania) on Nov. 1st, 1861, was $23,125,629 27, Deposits $26,573,685 83, Discounts $46,573,685 83, Specie $11,464,599 13, Circulation $16,384,643 71, being, perhaps, one-tenth of the banking capital in the United States on that day, and equal to about $261,000,000 of capital! Specie $115,000,000! Circulation $163,000,000! Deposits $265,000,000 and Discounts $465,000,000!

From these figures it will be seen that to maintain the continuous exchange of the products of capital and labor (in which consists the life of modern societies) there was, Nov. 1, 1861, a bank circulation of about $163 *millions*; Discounts to the amount of $463,000,000, and $265,000,000 of Deposits; or, in the aggregate, $892,000,000 of Circulation; Deposits and Discounts *dependent on* $115 *millions of Specie!* liable to be within at any hour, to meet foreign demands, pay depositors, and redeem circulation! and withdrawing from manufacturers—bank accommodations! A nation of thirty millions of people (with capacity, by means of labor-saving machinery, to do the work of six hundred millions) dependent on *precarious* and, perhaps, usurous facilities; liable to be discontinued and *whenever* withdrawn!!! throwing out of employment so many thousands! What anguish is endured by the multitude deprived, at the same time, both of food and employment!

By means of a currency, such as government may create, (almost without cost,) *those disorders may henceforward be prevented*; the people no longer dependent on an *unhealthy* circulating medium, will bound earnestly into a life of industry! The earnings on circulation and the hire, or rent derivable from *loaning the National credit*, will be for the *general* interest, and not for the advantage of the *few*; therefore with the payment of the National debt will arise the *ability* and advantage of lessening the rates of interest. Government can never become a Usurer!

Great Britain borrows money at three per cent. per annum, to pay interest on a debt perhaps never to be paid! At this rate, the General Government can afford to *loan* money (*the Treasury Note!*) Capitalists of Europe will prefer investing in your three per cents, *certain* to be paid within a few years, to investing in the National debt of Great Britain, *perhaps* never to be paid! Your own citizens will, from the double motive of patriotism and interest, discriminate in favor of a three per cent. investment (interest paid semi-annually,) rather than hoard *dead* wealth.

The estimated National indebtedness on the first of July, 1862, may amount to nearly one thousand million of dollars, bearing six per cent. interest, equal to sixty (60) millions annually. To meet these sixty millions, your petitioners recommend a loan to the several States, of one thousand millions of dollars in Treasury Notes, to meet the demands of industry (as these may from time to time require such facilities); these notes redeemable in coin or in three per cent. bonds (at the option of Government), and *re-imbursable* at the rate of six per cent. per annum, would produce ninety millions! One third thereof (30 millions) would enable government to provide coin, and also pay interest on so much of this currency as should have become invested in three per cents, leaving sixty (60) millions to meet interest on the National debt.

Your memorialists therefore, submit that should but one third of these notes remain in circulation, the earnings from this source alone would, in *one generation*, pay the principal, but when it is considered that in six years, one half of these National issues would be withdrawn from circulation to pay interest and re-imbursements; and also that the increase in population, progress of cultivation, and the useful employment of the industry of all, would necessarily require large annual re-issues, it will readily be perceived that the earnings therefrom would enable *this present generation to ransom every man, woman and child held in Slavery in America, and liquidate* whatever sum may be required to indemnify Southern planters, and thus restore repose to the nation, by emancipating industry and thereby disarming treason.

Your memorialists would respectfully state, that under the most approved system of individual and corporate banking in the several States, United States and State stocks form the principle security for their circulation!—Under the plan proposed, each individual would *hold United States securities* in proportion to the circulation held by him.

Your memorialists beg leave to represent that the present paper circulation of this country is, in reality, a loan from the people *without interest!* It is, in *their* opinion, the *duty* of government to manage and control *this loan*, and furnish the paper circulation for the *benefit* of the *public*, and *not for the advantage* of the *few*.

Your memorialists cannot perceive the public *advantage* that has accrued to the industry of the nation, by the line of policy which enables a banker to receive 7⅓ per cent. per annum *from* the Government, and seven per cent. from the manufacturer to whom he loans this national currency (for which the Banker pays *nothing*.) This system of finance, whilst it makes money dear and places it in few hands, costs *the nation* on one thousand millions 14⅔ per cent. per annum, or *upwards of one hundred and forty millions annually*. which, if saved (to the people) would, in the next seven years, amount to one thousand millions of dollars!

Your memorialists believe that with the adoption of a currency which, giving the endorsement of government to the products of capital and labor expended in mining iron and opening out farms would, to a considerable extent, prevent the (now necessary) *waste* of labor and capital in burrowing for gold to be used as coin. Whilst the investment of much of the capital now used in Banking, in works of general advantage, together with large sums heretofore paid for usurous discounts, would give useful employment to the industry of *all*, and aid in building up in this New World, the palace of an industrious, commodious, civilized, social life, and thus redeem passing calamities by immortal services!

In conclusion, your petitioners beg leave to say that the currency of civilized societies is paper, *by* which the products of capital and labor are exchanged! Specie, on the contrary, is used to barter articles of value *for* other articles of value, and is the representative of *distrust!* Whereas, The Treasury Note is the symbol of confidence—of Union—and that its adoption by the National Government will serve to ransom future generations whose destinies are in our hands, from *that double* servitude under which so many generations have perished miserably crushed! All of which is respectfully submitted.

## Affairs in Eastern Virginia.

Northern men, whose energy and enterprise had made the barren border of Virginia bloom and blossom like the rose, but who were driven from their new homes by the old *nigger raising* population of the State, are returning to scenes of desolation; but, in conjunction with loyal men who could not escape, they will soon form a strong Union cordon in Northern Virginia. The latest advices speak of the good feeling exhibited by the people in the Valley of the Shenandoah towards our advancing troops. Mr. Upton writes to Washington city, from Fairfax county saying:

Secessionists in your city, by spreading false reports, are endeavoring to deter Union men from returning to their homes in Fairfax, but the effort will be in vain, for they are daily coming back, and, what is more, *they are kindly greeted by their Secession neighbors*, who look to them now for protection, and who admit that Virginia has been guilty of the greatest folly, and that secession is "played out."

All along the country bordering the lower river there is a great deal of Union sentiment, not only among the inhabitants, but among the troops, many of whom have been impressed into the service. Some fifty of the men, who had eluded the resuming bands of cavalry, and have thus far escaped being impressed into the service, are reported by their families as being somewhere in the forests getting out timber for a raft, on which they will attempt to make their escape.

Captain Hamilton has been miles up the Youghicomico, and has conversed with as many as a hundred of the people, who treated him with the greatest cordiality, and expressed sentiments of loyalty. They say that they only want the protection of the Government, and that when the flag is hoisted again in that section hundreds will flock to it. They state that when the militia was being drafted, many of the men expressed a wish that a gunboat would come up the river, in order that they might seize the opportunity to escape. They are almost in a famished condition, the country having been despoiled of everything in the way of provisions, &c.

Captain Hamilton has reliable information that Fort Lowry, of twelve guns, on the Rappahannock, has been abandoned, and that the river is entirely free, from the mouth to the town of Tappahannock, about forty miles up.

Last week he went with a boat's crew up the Youghicomico, and finding a large schooner, fired it. Some of the inhabitants afterwards told him that at the time a squad of rebel infantry were in the woods within 100 yards of him, and that the order was given to them to fire on the party, but the men refused, and told the officer if he fired that they would fire on him.

## Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The Senate on Thursday passed finally the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, with an amendment appropriating $100,000 for emigration, and it will be sent to the House again for its concurrence. Below we present the proceedings on this important subject, viz:

Mr. Doolittle (Rep.,) of Wisconsin offered an amendment, appropriating $100,000 to aid in the voluntary emigration of the persons liberated by the bill, and other persons of color in the District, to Hayti, Liberia, or some other country.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 10, as follows:

YEAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anthony, Rep. | Latham, Dem. |
| Browning, Rep. | McDougal, Dem. |
| Collamer, Rep. | Nesmith, Dem. |
| Davis, Union. | Sherman, Rep. |
| Dixon, Rep. | Starke, Dem. |
| Doolittle, Rep. | Ten Eyck, Rep. |
| Foot, Rep. | Trumbull, Rep. |
| Harlan, Rep. | Wade, Rep. |
| Harris, Rep. | Willey, Union. |
| Henderson, Union. | Wilmot, Rep. |
| Howe, Rep. | Wilson, Rep. Mass. |
| King, Rep. | Wilson, U., Mo. |
| Lane, Rep., Ind. | Wright, Union. |
| Lane, Rep., Kansas. | |

NAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chandler, Rep. | Hale, Rep. |
| Clark, Rep. | Howard, Rep. |
| Fessenden, Rep. | Morrill, Rep. |
| Foster, Rep. | Pomeroy, Rep. |
| Grimes, Rep. | Sumner, Rep. |

Mr. Powell, Dem., (Kentucky,) spoke against the bill as being an unconstitutional measure as well as impolitic, and an unjust act to the people of the States.

Mr. Bayard, Dem., (Del.,) conceded the right of Congress to legislate for the District of Columbia. He admitted the constitutionality of the measure, but objected to this particular bill as being unconstitutional and unwise. The bill takes away the property of citizens in violation of the Constitution, and also mixes up the question of loyalty and confiscation with the question of taking property.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, resulting in its favor by the following vote:

YEAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anthony, Rep. | Howe, Rep. |
| Browning, Rep. | King, Rep. |
| Chandler, Rep. | Lane, Rep. Ind. |
| Clark, Rep. | Lane, Rep. Kansas. |
| Collamer, Rep. | Morrill, Rep. |
| Dixon, Rep. | Pomeroy, Rep. |
| Doolittle, Rep. | Sherman, Rep. |
| Fessenden, Rep. | Sumner, Rep. |
| Foot, Rep. | Ten Eyck, Rep. |
| Foster, Rep. | Trumbull, Rep. |
| Grimes, Rep. | Wade, Rep. |
| Hale, Rep. | Wilkinson, Rep. |
| Harlan, Rep. | Wilmot, Rep. |
| Harris, Rep. | Wilson, Rep. Mass. |
| Howard, Rep. | —29. |

NAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bayard, Dem. | Powell, Dem. |
| Carlile, Union. | Saulsbury, Dem. |
| Davis, Union. | Starke, Dem. |
| Henderson, Union. | Willey, Union. |
| Kennedy, Union. | Wilson, Union, Mo. |
| Latham, Dem. | Wright, Union. |
| McDougal, Dem. | —14. |
| Nesmith, Dem. | |

The announcement of the result by the Chair called forth much applause from the galleries.

The Senate then adjourned.

## Refugees from Richmond.

The steamer King Philip arrived from the Lower Potomac last night, bringing up four refugees from Richmond and Westmoreland counties, Va., who came off from Kinsale on Saturday last. They state that the rebels are pressing every male between the ages of 18 and 45, into the service, and that they had been closely hunted by the press gangs for a week or two.

The rebels have mostly left the neighborhood, but a few squads of cavalry roam through the country, impressing into the service all able to bear arms. These refugees are natives of that section, one being an old farmer named Gandy, and the others young men engaged in business near him.—One of the young men has been acting as the rebel postmaster at Kinsale.

The refugees give the following as the ruling prices lately in that vicinity; Coffee $1 25 per pound; sugar 40 cents; salt, (fine) $60 per sack, and table salt put up in half gallon sacks, $1 25; boots to be had only in Fredericksburg, at $13 50 per pair. They say that the late rebel papers state that the loss of the United States troops, in the recent conflict with the Merrimac, was 1,500 men. Also, that the Monitor's shot had no more effect on the sides of the Merrimac than hail-stones.

# UNION
## VARIETY CASES.

COLEMAN & CO.'S Variety Envelopes are superceded by their new and beautiful UNION VARIETY CASES, much superior and much to be preferred. They are certainly cheap and very desirable. We wish our friends to call at Lewis' Book and Stationery Store, and see them—to see is to buy.

COLEMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

| WESTWARD. MAIL. | EXPRESS LINE. | THROUGH. | STATIONS. | EASTWARD. EXPRESS. | THROUGH. | EXPRESS LINE. | MAIL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | A. M | P. M. | P. M. |
| 12 51 | 7 01 | ..... | Newton Hamilton, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 18 |
| 1 00 | 7 08 | 6 25 | Mc. Union, | 11 50 | ..... | ..... | 2 00 |
| 1 17 | 7 21 | ..... | Mill Creek, | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 45 |
| 1 34 | 7 35 | 6 51 | Huntingdon, | 11 23 | 9 16 | 1 34 | |
| 1 51 | 7 48 | 7 03 | Petersburg, | 11 08 | 9 02 | 1 19 | |
| 2 00 | ..... | ..... | Barree, | ..... | ..... | 1 08 | |
| 2 17 | 8 05 | 7 20 | Spruce Creek, | 10 55 | ..... | 1 01 | |
| 2 23 | ..... | ..... | Birmingham, | ..... | ..... | 12 56 | |
| 2 34 | 8 25 | 7 43 | Tyrone, | 10 35 | 8 26 | 12 38 | |
| 2 46 | ..... | ..... | Tipton, | 10 19 | ..... | 12 28 | |
| 2 52 | ..... | ..... | Fostoria, | ..... | ..... | 12 23 | |
| 2 57 | ..... | 8 03 | Bell's Mills, | 10 10 | ..... | 12 10 | |
| 3 15 | 8 55 | 8 20 | Altoona, | 9 55 | 7 55 | 12 05 | |
| P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. | |

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after Monday, Dec. 24, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.
Leave Huntingdon at 7.30 A. M. & 4.10 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.50 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.15 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS.
Leave Hopewell at 10.35 A. M.
" Saxton " 11.10 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 1.10 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

Dec. 3, 1861. J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.

## The Insurance Company of North America, at Philadelphia.

*INCORPORATED* 1794.

**Capital and assets, $1,254,719 81.**

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT STREET.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above well known and reliable company, will make insurance against loss or damage by fire for periods from one month to perpetual, on property in town or country.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Feb. 24, 1862-3m.

# WALL PAPER!

## The New Spring Styles For 1862,
## Already Received
## At Lewis' Book Store.

We deal direct with the manufacturer, and will have on hand at all times, the latest styles, and sell at fair prices.

RECRUITS WANTED
FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS
NOW IN THE FIELD.

The undersigned, in accordance with General Orders No. 105, Head-Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Captain R. L. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, have opened a Recruiting Office at the Post Office, in Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

They are authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Lieut. J. ADDISON MOORE,
Sergt. M. M. VANDEVANDER,
" E. McCAIDE,
Musician GEO. W. GIBBS,
28th Regiment, P. V.

On Recruiting Service,
By command of Major General McClellan.
Coalmont, March 1, 1862.

# WANTED.

RECRUITS FOR PENNA. REGIMENTS NOW IN THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.—The undersigned, in accordance with Orders No. 105, Head-Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Captain R. L. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, have established a Recruiting Station at Markleburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment. For further information apply to

Capt. J. H. WINTRODE,
Sergt. J. S. COULTER,
" J. T. CARPENTER,
53d Regiment, P. V.

March 1, 1862.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.—
*[Estate of Frederick Schneider, dec'd.]*
Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Frederick Schneider, late of Henderson township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.

ELIZABETH SCHNEIDER,
April 1, 1862-6t. Executrix.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

## MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable* table of contents, for which every officer will be grateful, the room for his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had such orders, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

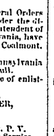
The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, sections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,
*[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]*
By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.



For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK
FOR THE
*UNITED STATES SOLDIER,*

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.
NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.
ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

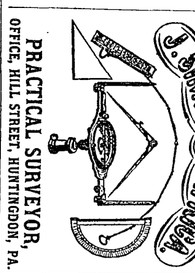
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

"THE UNION,"
Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day. ☜

Sept. 19, 1861.-1y.




THE NEW STORE
AND
*NEW GOODS.*
WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C., in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

Huntingdon, April 13, 1861.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
*A LARGE STOCK*
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!
*OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.*

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
*At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.*

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

*Dry Goods, Groceries,*
*Queensware, Hardware,*
*Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,*
*Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,*

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been hereto fore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN.
Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent.
TREASURY NOTES,
NOW READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE OFFICE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Pursuant to *Instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury*, the Subscription Book to the NEW NATIONAL LOAN of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, will remain open at my office,

NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

until further notice, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M., and on Mondays till 9 P. M.

These notes will be of the denomination of FIFTY DOLLARS, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and are all dated 15th of August, 1861, payable in gold, in three years, or convertible into a twenty years' six per cent. loan, at the option of the holder. Each Treasury Note has interest coupons attached, which can be cut off and collected in gold at the Mint every six months, and at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Payments of subscriptions may be made in Gold or Checks, or Notes of any of the Philadelphia Banks.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE can remit by their friends, through the mail, or by express, or through Banks, and the Treasury Notes will be immediately delivered, or sent to each subscriber as they may severally direct.

Parties remitting must add the interest from 19th of August, the date of all the notes, to the day the remittance reaches Philadelphia, at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Apply to or address

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
Care of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,
No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 7, 1861.

UNION
ENVELOPES AND PAPER
FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

A BATTLE FOUGHT!!!
AND
A BRILLIANT VICTORY WON.

ADJUTANT GEN. LEWIS:

After a severe engagement which lasted for nearly four days, I have at last routed the enemy and captured a large number of Guns, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, and a great quantity of camp equipage, and other valuable articles which I immediately shipped by railroad from the field of action, and now announce

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED.

On opening and examining the valuables captured, they were found to comprise such an endless variety of Hardware and Cutlery of every kind, that I can supply the people of all ages and classes; even from a toy for an infant, to a supporting cane for the feeble old man. Boys or girls, Lords or Ladies, Soldiers or Citizens, Housekeepers or Boarders, Farmers or Mechanics, Lawyers or Doctors, anybody and everybody may be furnished with a useful memento of this eventful battle by calling at the Hardware Store of

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
G. ASHMAN MILLER.
Has just received a new stock of
GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Call and examine my new stock.
G. ASHMAN MILLER.
October 31, 1861.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

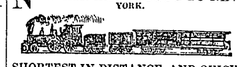
THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW MARBLE YARD,
ON MIFFLIN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JAMES M. GREEN respectfully informs the public that he is fully prepared to furnish in the best style of workmanship, all kinds of TOMB STONES; at prices cheaper than they can be had in the county. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, Jan. 28, 1862.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.



SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME
BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M. arriving at Harrisburg at 12.40 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. C. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
*ON AND AFTER MAY 28th,* 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.20 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia, for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train leaves the Company's Station at Reading with train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
*General Agent.*

July 18, 1861.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, clear as water.

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

*COAL OIL LAMPS,*

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thous and, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

*LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

NOTICE TO ALL!! ☜

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in co[illegible]ny with Messrs. F. BRANDT, H. GIN, P. WISKEY, and [illegible]OLER HEAD, has this day *dissolved partnership with [illegible]ssrs. first.* All claims against the old firm will be [illegible] by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

*CLOCKS, WATCHES*

and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete office in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!
*A FRESH ARRIVAL*
AT
CHRIST. LONG'S.

ALL HIS STOCK IS FRESH AND PRIME.

*CALL AND SEE.*

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Praeptor's Parlor Pianoforte—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

ENVELOPES
Wholesale and Retail.
50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES,
CORDS,
*TASSELS, &C.,*
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon.

Sept. 9, 1857.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town at
FISHER & SON

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store.

Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionerics, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—I. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from us in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIVES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
*DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 10, 1859.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
FOR THE VOLUNTEERS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
*A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT*
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
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BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
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FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
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PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

A CARD.—
DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooretilla and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.

April 18, 1860-tf.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
*LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2.00 as the cheap store of
D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard.
FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!
Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by
JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of
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IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to
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CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
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GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

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DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each.
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COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of
J. A. BROWN.

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Just received at the hardware store of
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D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

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S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
*IN THE DIAMOND,*
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best, at
MILLER'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of
FISHER & SON.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
*LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.*

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

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DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
*White and Colored Card Paper,*
For sale at
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BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
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A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by
JAMES A. BROWN

ANCIENT JERUSALEM,
A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL
ISOMETRICAL PICTURE
OF
JERUSALEM
*And the Sacred Places Surrounding the HOLY CITY,*
AS THEY APPEARED IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The above work is commanded to the favorable notice of clergymen, and those having charge of Sunday-schools, Bible-classes, and public institutions.

It is about 9 feet long and 6 feet wide, colored and varnished, and mounted on canvas with rollers.

It has been constructed from the most reliable and authentic sources, and will be found an invaluable aid to those engaged in lecturing on the Holy Land, or in imparting instruction to school classes on the subject to which it refers.

It aims to give an exact idea of the city as it appeared in ancient times. It is taken as a "bird's eye" or "balloon" view, the beholder being, in imagination, placed at a considerable elevation, so as to take a comprehensive view of the city and the whole country for some distance around.

The view is accompanied with an Outline Key, in which the different localities are numbered, and a Descriptive Manual containing all the information necessary to enable one to use the view to advantage in teaching or lecturing.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES.

This is a Weekly Religious Paper, published at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. It is designed for *Parents, Teachers,* and all who are engaged or interested in the religious training of the young. It is also an excellent Family Paper.

A portion of the *Sunday-School Times* is occupied with Narratives and other matter particularly interesting to *young persons.* Teachers will find in it much that they will like to read to their classes—interesting matter prepared to their hands, and such as they cannot find elsewhere. For the same reason, members of Bible-classes, and the older scholars generally, will be greatly benefited by the perusal of this paper.

The *Sunday-School Times* has every week a report of the choicest matter, selected from the Noon Prayer Meetings, which are so interesting to all classes of Christians.

Besides a large amount of general religious intelligence, the *Sunday-School Times* contains all the most recent Sunday-school news. It reports all the important Conventions of Sunday-school teachers. It discusses the questions which most interest and perplex teachers and parents, respecting the various methods of Religious Training for the young, the means of gaining the attention and affections of children and especially of securing their conversion and bringing them to Christ. The subject of Mission-Schools for cities, and of Sunday-school missionary work for the interior, is thoroughly canvassed. Indeed, there is hardly a topic of practical importance to any who are interested in the subject of religious education, which is not here brought under consideration from week to week.

The conductors of this paper endeavor to remember that the great end of all Christian effort is *to bring men to Christ.* They aim accordingly, to put into every number of the paper something which shall have for its direct object the conversion of souls.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The proprietors of the *Sunday-School Times* have acquired the exclusive right of sale of the splendid work mentioned above the MAP OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, offer it as a special premium to those superintendents, teachers, or others, who will assist in getting new subscribers to the paper.

We offer this superb premium to any one who will send us the names of 12 new subscribers and $12 in cash.

CAUTION.

☞ In every case, before beginning to canvass, be sure to write to us and obtain the necessary documents and instructions. These will help you greatly in prosecuting the work, and will save you many mistakes. Enclose 6 cents to pay postage. Address

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148 South Four it street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Specimens of the *Sunday-School Times,* and a copy of the Map of *Ancient* Jerusalem, may be seen at the Bookstore of WM. LEWIS, Huntingdon.

April 10, 1861.-tf.

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